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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/516,257	02/29/2000	Arthur G. Doak	N-4699	1822

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WADDEY & PATTERSON
414 UNION STREET, SUITE 2020
BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA
NASHVILLE, TN 37219

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, TU T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2877	

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<i>Office Action Summary</i>	Application No. 09/516,257	Applicant(s) DOAK ET AL.
Examiner Tu T Nguyen	Art Unit 2877	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 February 2003 .

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3, 12-16, 22-26, 31-35, 38-61, 64 and 65 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-3, 12-16, 22-26, 31-35, 38-61, 64 and 65 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . 6) Other: _____ .

Detailed Office Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,12,22-25,53,55-58,64-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thust et al. (5,632,381).

With respect to claim 1, Thust discloses a system for sorting paper. The system comprises : conveying 51 (fig 2) the paper 10 (fig 2) through an inspection zone, analyzing the character of the paper (abstract), sorting the paper (abstract).

Thust suggests adding additional sensor for detecting the gloss paper (column 3, lines 25-40). However, Thust does not disclose adding a sensor for analyzing the color paper or the printed material. However, a sensor for determining the color or the printed material paper would have been known. It would have been obvious to add the known sensors for determining the color of paper and the printed material to sort different types of paper without changing the setup.

With respect to claim 12, refer to discussion in claim 1 above.

With respect to claims 22-23,64-65, since Thust discloses a sensor 41, 47 (fig 2) for detecting the reflected signal (column 3, lines 30-35), it would have been obvious a design choice to modify the sensor with a threaded irregular internal surface for deflecting the light beam to improve the system performance. The modification involves only routine skill in the art.

With respect to claim 24, refer to discussion in claim 1 above. Further, Thust does not disclose the speed of the convey. However, it would have been obvious a design choice to operate Bruner's system with different speed to facilitate the sorting.

With respect to claim 25, refer to discussion in claim 24 above for the speed of the convey.

With respect to claim 53, refer to discussion in claim 1 above. Further, Thust discloses using a plurality of light transmitters 25 (fig 2) and a plurality of sensor elements 47,41 (fig 2). Thust does not explicitly disclose an array of light transmitter and an array of sensors. However, using an array of transmitter including red, green and blue lights and an array of sensor elements would have been known. It would have been obvious to substitute the plurality of light transmitters and sensors in Thust's system with the known transmitter and sensor array to make the system more compact. The modification involves only routine skill in the art.

With respect to claims 55-58, it would have been obvious a design choice to modify Thust with a mirror to direct the light to different location or a transparent or reference wear cover to facilitate the sorting . The modification involves only routine skill in the art.

Claims 2-3,13-16,26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thust (5,632,381) in view of Takayama et al (6,373,575).

With respect to claims 2,13-14, Thust does not explicitly disclose comparing the detected signal to a predetermined signal in the memory. Takayama discloses a method which compares the detected signal to a predetermined signal stored in the memory (abstract). It would have been obvious to combine Thust with Takayama to compare the detected signal with the predetermined signal to classify the paper faster. Since Takayama discloses storing the predetermine value in the memory, Takayama inherently discloses a logic map.

With respect to claims 3,15-16, Takayama discloses a selector guide (abstract). Takayama does not disclose selecting a category of paper to be sorted. However, the skill artisan would have been motivated to modify Takayama for selecting a category of paper to be sorted to make the user fully control the category of paper to be sorted.

With respect to claim 26, refer to discussion in claim 2 for comparing the reflected signal. Thust discloses a plurality of separate sources (fig 2).

Claims 31-35,38-49,51-52,54,59-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thust (5,632,381) in view of Shakespeare et al (6,263,291).

With respect to claim 31, Thust discloses a method for sorting paper by using a plurality of separate beams 25 (fig 2). However, Thust does not disclose analyzing the color based upon a comparison of the reflected light of different wavelengths. Shakespeare discloses a method for analyzing a color of an object. The method comprises: illuminating the object with at least three illumination bands singly (abstract), comparing the reflected light with a reference light (abstract). It would have been obvious to modify Thust with Shakespeare's analyzing method to detect the color of the paper more efficient.

With respect to claims 32-33,41,46, Shakespeare discloses a plurality of beams (abstract). However, Shakespeare does not explicitly disclose a red, blue, green. Using a combination of red, blue, green for determining a color of paper would have been known. It would have been obvious to use the known red, blue, green light in Shakespeare's system to make the system more efficient.

With respect to claims 34-35,39-40,44-45,59-61, it would have been obvious a design choice to analyzing the reflected signal by computing the log slopes or computing the intensity of the combined reflectivity of red, green and blue light or averaging two reflected signal. Since the general conditions of the invention are disclosed by the prior art, modifying the way of computing the reflected light involves only routine skill in the art.

With respect to claim 38, the skill artisan would have been motivated to expose the paper to two different sequences to make the system more accurate.

With respect to claims 42,47 Thust discloses using an infrared light.

With respect to claims 48-49, it would have been a design choice to modify Thust with different ways of analyzing the reflected light, since the general conditions of the invention are disclosed by the prior art, modifying the prior art with different method of analyzing the reflected light involves only routine skill in the art.

With respect 50, Thust does not discloses selecting the paper in a stream of waste paper. However, it would ahve been obvious to use Thust's system in the stream of waste to sort the paper from the tream of waste.

With respect to claims 54, refer to discussion in claim 38 for the sequencing flashing and refer to claim 32 for the red, blue, green light.

With respect to claims 51-52, refer to discussion in claims 24-25 for the speed of the convey.

With respect to claim 43, refer to discussion in claim 31 for a plurality of source and claim 38 for sequentially exposing the light to the paper.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3,12-16,22-26,31-35,38-61,64,65 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tu T Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 306-9185. The examiner can normally be reached on M-T 7:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank G Font can be reached on (703) 308-4881. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9318 for regular communications and (703) 872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.



Tu T. Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Group Art Unit 2877

5/3/03